

THE GRAZING BULLETIN

Billings
Mont.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DIVISION OF GRAZING

OCTOBER 1938

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Harry Slattery, Under Secretary
E. K. Burlew, First Assistant Secretary, in Charge of Grazing
Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary
F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing
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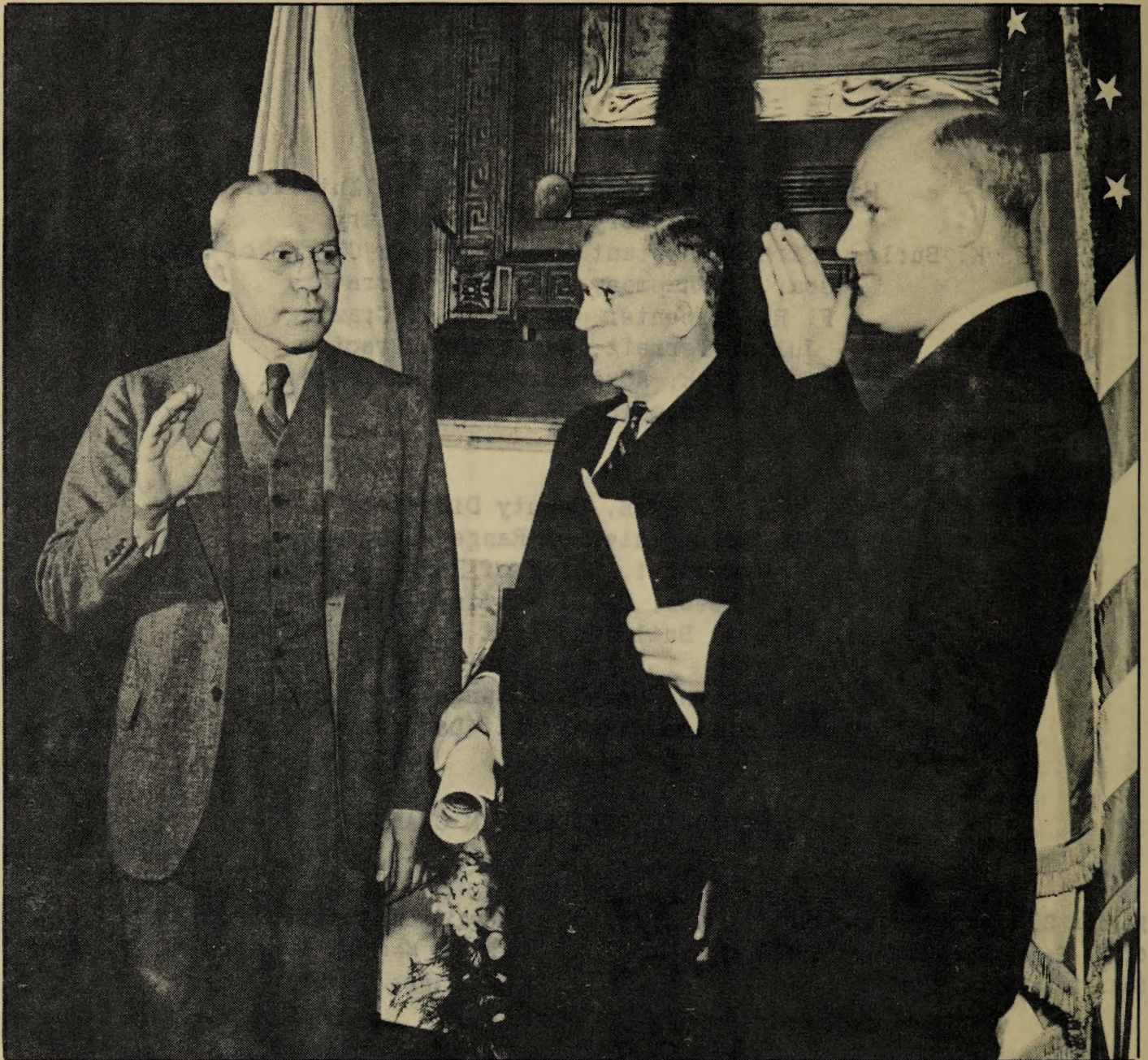
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Region 5, Idaho Districts 1,2,3,4.
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Rawlins, Wyoming.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Secretary Ickes witnesses the installation of his new First Assistant Secretary, Hon. E. K. Burlew, Floyd E. Dotson, Chief Clerk of the Department, administering the oath of office.

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Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

F. R. Carpenter
Director of Grazing

E. K. Burlew, First Assistant Secretary, in Charge of Grazing

J. Q. Peterson
Editor-in-Chief

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THE COVER

Photograph by
Charles J. Belden
Pitchfork, Wyoming

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FOREWORD

Probably no greater responsibility rests upon the United States Department of the Interior than that of fostering the advancement of conservation and the economic stability of the Nation's livestock industry through the prudent utilization of the forage on 120,000,000 acres of Federal range land, upon which 11,000,000 head of cattle, sheep, horses, and goats annually depend for their existence.

The orderly development of this program, based on the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, was one of the loyal and efficient services of the late Theodore A. Walters as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who died on November 27, 1937.

As First Assistant Secretary, I am deeply sensible of the opportunity afforded me in my new office to assist further in the achievement of the aims sought by both Secretary Ickes and the livestock industry itself, and look forward to increasing helpful local co-operation on grazing activities in the 50 Federal districts scattered through ten States of the West and Southwest.

E. K. Burlew

First Assistant Secretary

First Assistant Secretary Burlew

Ebert K. Burlew, First Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, brings to that office a keen personal understanding of the needs and desires of the West, gained by extensive travel and fifteen years' intimate knowledge of the work of the various branches of the Department.

Commenting on Mr. Burlew's selection, Secretary Harold L. Ickes said:

"I have found Mr. Burlew's knowledge of government procedure, his ability, loyalty, and devotion to duty of inestimable value, and I feel that his service to the Government in the position of First Assistant Secretary of the Interior will be of the same high quality."

Born December 27, 1885, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Mr. Burlew, after acquiring an academic education, engaged in railroad, banking, and publication activities.

Through competitive civil service examination, he entered the Government service in 1910 as clerk in the War Department, and was transferred to the Post Office Department in 1914 as a clerk in the Postal Savings System.

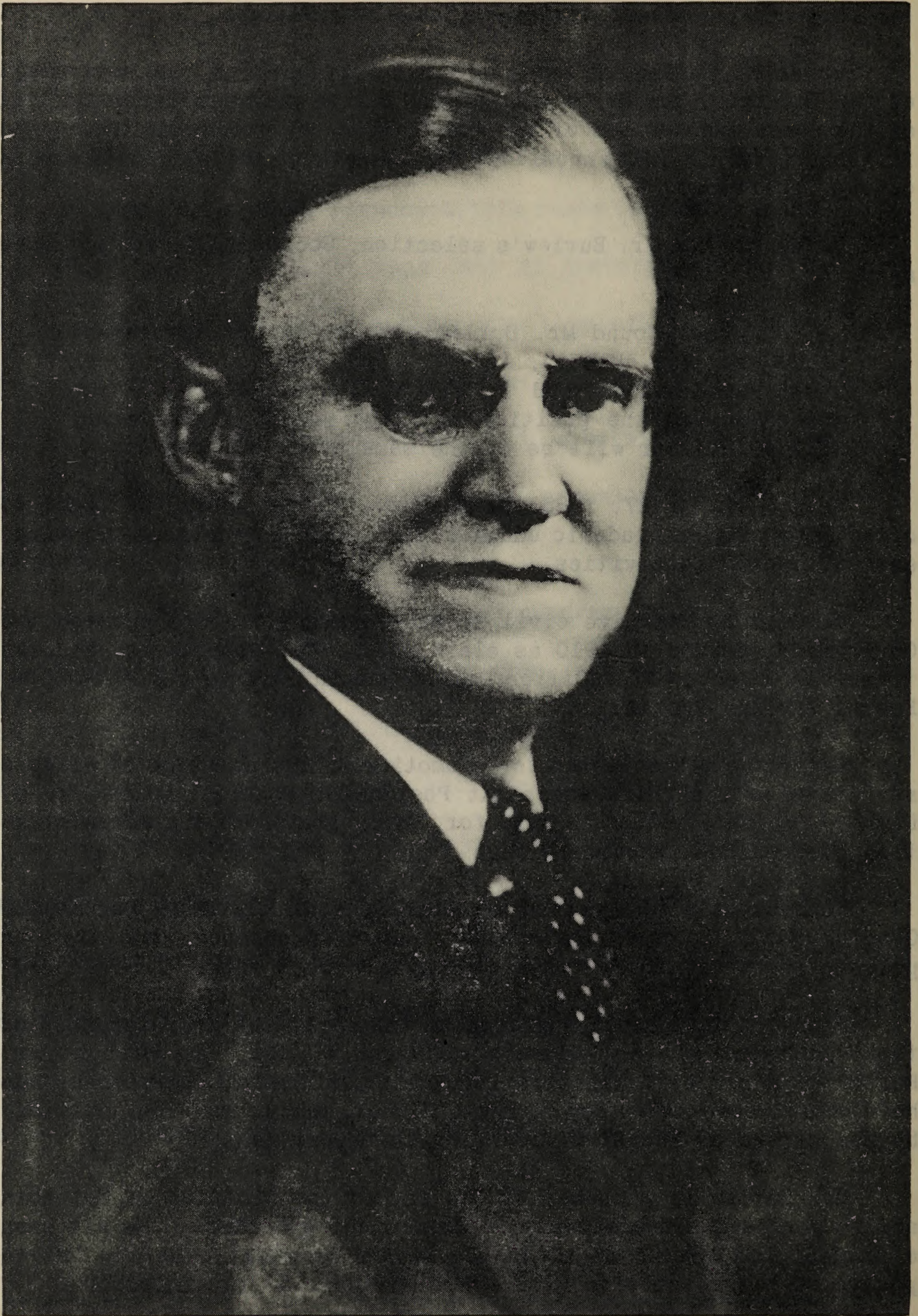
Later, he was selected for promotion to the position of private secretary to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Alexander M. Dockery, which position he held for five years under the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

Subsequently, he served as confidential clerk to Postmaster General Will H. Hays, through Mr. Hays' incumbency, and then as private secretary to Postmaster General Hubert Work.

When Dr. Work was designated to take over the Secretaryship of the Department of the Interior on March 5, 1923, he brought Mr. Burlew with him as Administrative Assistant, which position he has held under Secretaries Roy O. West, Wilbur, and Ickes. In addition, he has served as Budget Officer for the Department.

Mr. Burlew is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia and is a recognized authority on Government procedure. He has been a student and leader in the conservation movement over the entire period of his connection with the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Burlew married Lydia Cherot, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have a son, Dr. John S. Burlew, of the Geophysical Laboratories of the Carnegie Institute.



Hon. Harry Slattery

Under Secretary of the Interior

Under Secretary Slattery

On June 18, 1938, Harry Slattery became the Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Slattery was born in Greenville, South Carolina, on June 13, 1887, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College in Maryland, Georgetown University, and George Washington University. Mr. Slattery is a member of the bar.

Most of his life has been devoted to the cause of conservation in various capacities. He started his conservation career with the National Conservation Commission and later became a practicing lawyer in Washington. In 1918, during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, Mr. Slattery was appointed as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and dealt exclusively with land reclamation projects. Later, as counsel for the National Conservation Association, he assisted in drafting bills and amendments for the protection of water power, forests, oil, and other resources. He took an active part in the drafting of the Federal Power Act and amendments thereto.

Mr. Slattery also served as counsel of the National Boulder Dam Association and the National Conservation Committee and was Washington representative of the Power Authority of the State of New York.

Called back to public service by Harold L. Ickes when he became Secretary of the Interior in 1933, Mr. Slattery has served as Personal Assistant to Mr. Ickes in his dual capacity as Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works, which experience has made Mr. Slattery both intimate and familiar with the problems and work of the Department.

Commenting upon the nomination, Secretary Ickes said:

"Mr. Slattery's record establishes him beyond challenge as worthy of the post for which he has been selected.

"For over five years he has served the Government and the Department in an efficient and loyal fashion which has won my respect and confidence.

"In the Department, we know him so well and he knows us so well that this nomination is, in effect, a merited promotion of a member of the staff."

STATUS OF GRAZING DISTRICTS
June 1938

State	District No.	Date Established	Gross Acreage	Public lands reserved for Grazing Districts	Public lands in other reservations administered by Division of Grazing	Total public lands in districts administered by Division of Grazing
Arizona	1	July 9, 1935	3,390,000	1,445,200		
	2	March 6, 1936	4,734,000	1,315,162		
	4	February 14, 1936	2,140,000	699,887		
Total			10,264,000	3,460,249	310,000	3,770,249
California	1	April 8, 1935	3,719,100	1,541,956		
	2	April 8, 1935	4,353,700	951,012		
Total			8,072,800	2,492,968	625,000	3,117,968
Colorado	1	July 9, 1935	4,071,100	2,352,473		
	2	April 8, 1935	2,614,500	385,129		
	3	April 8, 1935	4,147,400	1,584,300		
	4	April 8, 1935	3,087,500	1,123,651		
	6	July 11, 1935	1,943,000	890,247		
Total			15,863,500	6,335,800	735,000	7,070,800
Idaho	1	April 8, 1935	9,150,000	4,181,445		
	2	November 3, 1936	7,084,400	2,187,452		
	3	November 3, 1936	4,000,200	1,934,488		
	4	November 3, 1936	1,679,700	1,130,200		
Total			21,914,300	9,433,585	615,000	10,048,585
Montana	1	July 11, 1935	8,418,000	1,624,235		
	2	July 11, 1935	13,585,200	1,451,746		
	3	April 8, 1935	7,574,800	671,313		
	4	April 9, 1935	746,200	224,051		
	5	November 3, 1936	1,721,700	380,622		
Total			32,045,900	4,351,967	733,000	5,084,967
Nevada	1	April 8, 1935	10,864,000	8,176,975		
	2	October 18, 1935	13,202,000	8,827,496		
	3	November 3, 1936	7,741,400	5,178,681		
	4	November 3, 1936	8,835,800	7,740,106		
	5	November 3, 1936	5,299,200	2,411,000		
Total			45,942,400	32,334,258	2,055,000	34,389,258
New Mexico	2	March 27, 1936	10,137,000	2,327,954		
	3	July 11, 1935	7,543,000	2,645,940		
	4	April 8, 1935	5,899,900	2,437,542		
	5	April 8, 1935	1,890,000	1,110,926		
	6	April 8, 1935	12,159,200	2,253,160		
Total			37,629,100	10,775,522	509,000	11,284,522
Oregon	1	April 8, 1935	171,000	90,000		
	2	July 9, 1935	9,126,000	4,955,676		
	3	April 8, 1935	4,654,000	2,785,957		
	4	April 3, 1935	2,903,000	1,717,962		
	5	October 21, 1935	2,292,000	889,945		
	6	November 7, 1935	1,428,000	228,127		
	7	December 18, 1936	350,900	21,614		
Total			20,924,900	10,689,281	580,000	11,269,281
Utah	1	April 8, 1935	4,714,000	1,186,806		
	2	April 8, 1935	6,256,000	2,868,422		
	3	April 8, 1935	6,540,500	3,432,972		
	4	April 8, 1935	4,177,500	2,056,580		
	5	May 7, 1935	4,255,000	3,774,186		
	6	June 22, 1935	6,912,000	3,541,069		
	7	May 7, 1935	4,570,900	2,555,268		
	8	June 22, 1935	945,000	600,719		
Total			38,370,900	20,016,022	1,545,000	21,561,022
Wyoming	1	March 23, 1935	3,784,900	1,831,270		
	2	October 31, 1936	2,575,300	1,348,101		
	3	October 31, 1936	6,130,200	2,801,976		
	4	October 31, 1936	7,436,700	4,082,768		
	5	October 31, 1936	1,808,600	869,571		
Total			21,735,700	10,933,686	845,000	11,778,686
GRAND TOTAL	49		252,763,500	110,823,338	8,552,000	119,375,338

THE FEDERAL RANGE CODE

Rules for the Administration of Grazing Districts under the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as Amended by the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), Commonly Known as the Taylor Grazing Act.

Those parts of the Federal Range Code, approved on March 16, 1938, and June 22, 1938, and the amendments thereto, approved on August 19, 1938, are herein codified and combined. This code may be cited as the "Federal Range Code, revised to August 31, 1938."

Sec. 1. Introductory; Basic Policy and Plan of Administration.

Par. a. Grazing districts will be administered for the conservation of the public domain and as far as compatible therewith to promote the proper use of the privately controlled lands and waters dependent upon it. Possession of sufficient land, water, or feed to insure a year-round operation for a certain number of livestock in connection with the use of the public domain will be required of all users.

Par. b. Preference Applicants. Preference in the granting of grazing privileges will be given to those applicants within or near a district who are landowners engaged in the livestock business, bona fide occupants or settlers, or owners of water or water rights, as may be necessary to permit the proper use of lands, water, or water rights owned, occupied, or leased by them. When the demands of all such preference applicants cannot be supplied, prior consideration will be given certain applicants in the manner hereinafter provided. Provision will be made for other applicants in so far as Federal range remains available.

Par. c. Permits; Temporary Licenses; Expiration; Revocation. Permits within the meaning of section 3 of the act will be issued as soon as the necessary data for term permits can be obtained. During the intervening period, in order to provide for the existing livestock industry, the issuance of temporary licenses will be continued. Licenses issued in 1938 will be operative only during that year or for such part of 1939 as may be considered the "winter grazing season", but in no event later than July 1, 1939. Upon the issuance of permits within any district or portion thereof, any unexpired licenses in such district or portion may be terminated upon notice by the Division of Grazing. Both licenses and permits will be revocable for violation of the terms thereof.

Sec. 2. Definitions. Wherever used in rules, instructions or interpretations issued by the Division of Grazing, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The act means the Taylor Grazing Act (act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976)), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

(b) The Federal Range Code means all of the rules pertaining to the administration of grazing districts.

(c) Federal range means land owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Division of Grazing.

(d) Property means privately owned or controlled land or water used in range livestock operations.

(e) Base property means property used for the support of the livestock for which a grazing privilege is sought and on the basis of which the extent of a license or permit is computed, without reference to forest permits or complementary feed.

(f) Forage land means land the principal use of which is the production of natural or cultivated feed for livestock.

(g) Land dependent by use means forage land which was used in livestock operations in connection with the same part of the public domain, which part is now Federal range, for any three years or for any two consecutive years in the 5-year period immediately preceding June 28, 1934, and which is offered as base property in an application for a grazing license or a permit filed before June 28, 1938. Land will be considered dependent by use only to the extent of that part of it necessary to maintain the average number of livestock grazed on the public domain in connection with it for any three years or for any two consecutive years, whichever is the more favorable to the applicant, during the 5-year period immediately preceding June 28, 1934.

(h) Land dependent by location means forage land within or in the immediate neighborhood of the Federal range which is so situated and of such character that the conduct of economic livestock operations requires the use of the Federal range in connection with it.

(i) Animal-unit month means that amount of natural, cultivated, or complementary feed necessary for the complete subsistence of one cow for a period of one month. For the purpose of this definition, one (1) horse or five (5) goats or five (5) sheep will be considered the equivalent of one (1) cow.

(j) Carrying capacity means the amount of natural or cultivated feed grown or produced on a given area of forage land in one year, measured in animal unit months.

(k) Full-time water means water which is suitable for consumption by livestock and available, accessible, and adequate for a given number of livestock during those months in the year for which the range is classified as suitable for use. Such water may be from one source or may be the aggregate amount available from several sources.

(l) Prior water is water which was used to service certain range for a given number of livestock during the 5-year period immediately preceding June 28, 1934. It will be considered prior water only to the extent of the greatest number of livestock that was properly grazed from it during said period.

(m) Service value of water means the number of livestock that can be grazed properly from such water.

(n) Competing water means water which is available, accessible, and adequate to service some part of the Federal range serviced by other water of the same class. In determining whether prior waters are competing, each shall be considered only to the extent that it is prior water.

(o) Complementary feed means the cultivated feed purchased by an applicant and fed to his range livestock for a period of time during which he is not using the Federal range.

(p) Free-use applicant means an applicant who resides in the immediate neighborhood of Federal range and who owns livestock kept for domestic purposes. Livestock kept for domestic purposes means livestock whose products are consumed or whose work is used directly and exclusively by the family of the applicant.

(q) Nonuse license or permit means a license or permit issued to an applicant who is otherwise eligible for a regular license or permit but who either elects or is required, for conservation purposes, not to have livestock on the Federal range for a designated time.

Sec. 3. Personal Qualifications of Applicants. An applicant for a grazing license or permit is qualified if he owns livestock and is

(a) A citizen of the United States or one who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, or

(b) A group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State in which the grazing district or any part thereof in which the applicant's license or permit is to be effective is located.

Sec. 4. Rating and Classification of Properties.

Par. a. Base Properties; Classes; Carrying Capacity of Land; Service Value of Water. For the purpose of determining the proper use of the

base properties of all applicants and their relative dependence upon the Federal range, water conditions and other factors affecting livestock operations in the area will be considered. Base properties will be classified as land or water and further in the following manner:

Class 1. Forage land dependent by both location and use, and full-time prior water.

Class 2. Forage land dependent by use only, and full-time water.

Class 3. Forage land dependent by location only, and full-time water which otherwise would be in class 2 but which was developed later than other water servicing a part or all of the same area.

Base property which is forage land will be rated for its carrying capacity. Water will be rated for its service value by deducting therefrom one half of the carrying capacity of any area serviced jointly by competing water of the same class, the carrying capacity of all non-Federal range within the service area of the water, and the carrying capacity of any Federal range within such area the use of which is essential for purposes other than the granting of grazing privileges. In computing the service value of water in class 3, there will also be deducted therefrom the carrying capacity of any portion of its service area which is serviceable from any other full-time water antedating it in development.

Par. b. National Forest Grazing Permits; Complementary Feed. The value of national forest grazing permits and complementary feed will be computed in animal-unit months where necessary under these rules, but neither will be considered as base property.

Sec. 5. Rating and Classification of Federal Range.

Par. a. Carrying Capacity; Seasons and Maximum Annual Period of Use. For the purpose of determining what use of the Federal range will be most consistent with conservation purposes, the carrying capacity of each administrative unit or area in a grazing district will be rated, and each will be classified for the proper season or seasons, if necessary, of its use and for the maximum period of time for which any licensee or permittee will be allowed to use the Federal range lying therein during any one year.

Par. b. Wild Life; Allowance for Maintenance. In each grazing district a sufficient carrying capacity of Federal range will be reserved for the maintenance of a reasonable number of wild game animals, to use the range in common with livestock grazing in the district.

Par. c. Segregation of Ranges for Particular Kinds of Livestock. When the proper use of the Federal range or an orderly administration of the act requires it, certain areas may be designated as suitable exclusively for a certain kind or kinds of livestock.

Sec. 6. Issuance of Licenses and Permits.

Par. a. Free-use Licenses and Permits.

Free-use licenses or permits first will be issued to free-use applicants for not to exceed the number of livestock kept for domestic purposes. Such livestock shall be grazed on Federal range in the immediate neighborhood of the residence of the licensee or permittee.

Par. b. Regular Licenses and Permits; Order of Issuance; Number of Livestock. Regular licenses or permits will be issued to qualified applicants to the extent that Federal range is available in the following preference order and amounts:

- (1) To applicants owning or controlling land in class 1, licenses or permits for the number of livestock for which such base lands are rated for a period of time which when added to the period of use allowed on the Federal range for such livestock will equal 12 months; and to applicants owning or controlling water in class 1, licenses or permits to the extent of the service value of such water.
- (2) To applicants owning or controlling base properties in class 2, licenses or permits computed in the same manner as those issued under sub-paragraph (1), above.
- (3) To applicants owning or controlling base properties in class 3, licenses or permits computed in the same manner as those issued under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), above.

In the event that Federal range remains available following the computation of licenses or permits in the foregoing manner, the licenses or permits to be issued to applicant owning or controlling any base property the use of which in connection with the Federal range is supplemented by the use of a forest permit or complementary feed will be augmented to the extent of the number of livestock which such forest permit or complementary feed would support for a period equivalent to the base-property period described above. In the event that there is insufficient Federal range to permit this maximum allowance, all such licenses or permits, irrespective of classes of base property, will be augmented in proportion to the carrying capacities of the base properties of the applicants.

After licenses or permits have been issued on the basis of the foregoing method of computation, any licensee or permittee may, within the discretion of the regional grazer, and on written order by him, be allowed to use the amount of Federal range feed represented by his license or permit over any period of time within the season or seasons for which the Federal range is classified as proper for use, provided that:

- (1) Such period does not exceed the maximum period of time for which any licensee or permittee is allowed to use the Federal range during any one year;

- (2) The number of animal-unit months of Federal range feed to be consumed is not thereby increased;

- (3) Such use will not be detrimental to the Federal range; and

- (4) Such use will not adversely affect other licensees or permittees.

Par. c. Nonuse Licenses and Permits. A nonuse license or permit, which will not entitle the holder thereof to put livestock on the Federal range, will be issued in whole or in part to the extent of the number of livestock for which the applicant might have an effective regular license or permit for the period involved, provided that:

- (1) A regular license or permit for the number of livestock to be covered by the nonuse license or permit has not become effective, by the payment of fees, for the period involved;
- (2) None of the livestock to be covered by the nonuse license or permit has been placed on the Federal range during the period involved;
- (3) Regular licenses or permits will be issued to other applicants to the extent of the carrying capacity of Federal range which may be unused because of the issuance of a nonuse license or permit, unless the nonuse licensee or permittee lawfully maintains improvements which render such a procedure impracticable;
- (4) Subject to proviso (3) above, a nonuse licensee or permittee may at any time during the period of the nonuse license or permit apply for and upon the payment of the proper fees obtain a regular license or permit for the remainder of the period for any part of the number of livestock covered by the nonuse license or permit; and
- (5) No nonuse license or permit will be issued either to any one applicant or on the basis of any one property for more than four consecutive installment periods, or portions thereof, for which fees are collected from regular licensees or permittees.

Par. d. Applicants Having More Than One Class of Property; Reductions; Allotments; Agreements. Nothing herein contained will prevent an applicant who owns or controls properties in more than one class from having such properties considered separately in the order and manner set forth in this section. If the issuance of licenses or permits based on properties in any particular class will exhaust the available Federal range, any junior class or classes of properties will be eliminated from consideration. If necessary to reach the carrying capacity of the Federal range either at the time of issuing licenses or permits or thereafter, reductions will be applied on an equal percentage basis. In making such reductions, the lowest class of

properties will be reduced first, and no class of properties will be reduced until the properties in all lower classes have been reduced. Reductions in all cases will be made by reducing the numbers of livestock or the time on the Federal range area involved, or by both methods, provided that the regional grazer may recommend, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a limit below which no license or permit in that area will be reduced. Allotments of Federal range will be made to licensees or permittees when conditions warrant and divisions of the range by agreement or by former practice will be respected and followed where practicable.

Sec. 7. Transfers of Base Properties and Licenses or Permits.

Par. a. Transfer of Base Property; Effect. A transfer of a base property, whether by agreement or by operation of law, will entitle the transferee, if otherwise properly qualified, to all or such part of a license or permit as is based on the property transferred, and the original license or permit will be terminated or decreased by such transfer.

Par. b. Transfer of License or Permit; Limitation; Effects; Consent of Owner or Encumbrancer. A license or permit based on land in class 2 may be transferred to base land in any other class, provided that the total extent of the grazing privileges based on the latter land and thereupon to be in effect, including any license or permit already in existence and based on the latter land, may not exceed that based on the carrying capacity of such land. Such a transfer must be made with the written consent of the owners and encumbrancers, if any, of the property from which the transfer is made, except that when the licensee or permittee applying for the transfer is a tenant who has used such property in connection with some part of the public domain which is now Federal range for any three years or for any two consecutive years in the 5-year period immediately preceding June 28, 1934, and without such use by him the land could not be recognized as being dependent by use, he may transfer the license or permit without the consent of the owner or encumbrancer. When a license or permit is transferred from one property to another, the former shall lose its status as dependent by use.

Sec. 8. Fees; Time of Payment; Refunds.

Par. a. Free-use Licenses and Permits. No fee will be charged for the issuance of a free-use license or permit.

Par. b. Regular Licenses and Permits. A grazing fee of five cents per head for cattle and horses, and one cent per head for sheep and goats will be charged each regular licensee or permittee for each month of the grazing period covered by the license or permit, provided that a different fee may be charged in any district or unit thereof in which the carrying capacity of Federal range is increased by reason of the addition of land not owned by the United States or by reason of a co-operative agreement or memorandum of understanding between the Division of Grazing and any other governmental agency,

State or Federal, or any person, association or corporation. When the grazing period involves a fraction of a month, the fees for such fraction will be prorated on the basis of a 30-day month. All livestock six months of age or over and allowed on the Federal range will be counted, at any point of time during the grazing period, as a part of the total number for which a license or permit has been issued.

Par. c. Nonuse Licenses and Permits. No fee will be charged for the issuance of a nonuse license or permit.

Par. d. Crossing Permits. A fee of one fourth of a cent per head per day for cattle and horses, and one twentieth of a cent per head per day for sheep and goats will be charged for a crossing permit, which will be issued upon application by any person showing the necessity of crossing the Federal range for proper and lawful purposes, except that no fee will be charged for a crossing permit to the extent that it involves the use of a stock driveway established under section 10 of the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), or a limited and defined trail.

Par. e. Payment of Fees. All fees for crossing permits, and all fees for regular licenses or permits which total \$10 or less or which are for a period of three months or less, shall be paid in full at the time of issuance of the license or permit. Fees for other regular licenses or permits may be paid in two equal installments, each of which must be paid before the license or permit will be effective for the portion of the grazing period covered by the particular installment. No license or permit shall be issued or renewed until payment of any amounts due as grazing fees has been made. Upon application by a transferee of any property or part thereof on the basis of which a license or permit has been issued, a new form of license representing that part of the grazing privileges to which he may thereby become entitled will be issued to him upon payment of his proportionate part of any unpaid installment of fees then due.

Par. f. Refunds. No refund of fees properly paid will be made because of a failure to use the grazing privileges, either in whole or in part, represented by a license or permit, except that during periods of range depletion due to severe drought or other natural causes or in case of a general epidemic of disease during the life of a license or permit, the Secretary of the Interior will in his discretion remit, refund, reduce in whole or in part, or postpone the payment of fees for such depletion period as long as the emergency exists. When fees have been paid which are not required by law, or in excess of lawful requirements, an application for refund may be made under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 822).

Sec. 9. Procedure in Applications, Hearings and Appeals.

Par. a. Consideration of Application; Recommendation; Service of Notice. An application for a grazing license or permit will, upon reference by the regional grazer, be considered by the advisory board of the district in which it is

sought. The advisory board will make its recommendation to the Division of Grazing. If such recommendation is favorable, the Division will so notify the applicant by ordinary mail. If the recommendation is to any extent adverse, notice thereof will be served on the applicant personally either by the regional grazier or such person as may have been designated by him or by registered letter sent to the address given by the applicant in his application. Such notice will name a place and a date, not less than ten days thereafter, when protests against the recommendation of the advisory board will be heard.

Par. b. Hearing of Protests; Reconsideration by Advisory Board; Service of Notice. At the dates and places fixed for hearing protests any party may appear, either in person or by attorney or other representative, or may file a written protest with the advisory board, which thereupon will reconsider its previous recommendation in the light of the protest and make a final recommendation to the Division of Grazing. If such recommendation is favorable to the applicant, the Division will so notify him by ordinary mail. If the recommendation is to any extent adverse, notice thereof will be served on the applicant either personally by the regional grazier or such person as may have been designated by him, or by registered letter sent to the address given by the applicant in his application, and will contain the regional grazier's action thereon as provided in the next section.

Par. c. Allowance or Rejection of Application by the Regional Grazier; Modification; Service of Notice; Appeal to Examiner; Intervention. The regional grazier is vested with authority, in the light of all facts and circumstances, either with or without first having submitted an application to the district advisors, to issue or refuse to issue a grazing license or permit. If a grazing license or permit is refused or if the action of the regional grazier is to any extent adverse to the applicant, a notice including a recital of the specific reasons for the action taken will be served on the applicant either personally by the regional grazier or such person as may have been designated by him, or by registered letter sent to the address given by the applicant in his application. If the action taken by the regional grazier on any application is substantially different from that recommended by the advisory board, a notice including a recital of the specific reasons for the action taken will be served on any other applicant or applicants affected by such action, either personally by the regional grazier or such person as may have been designated by him or by registered letter sent to the address given by the applicant in his application. The notice given the particular applicant will advise him of his privilege to file an appeal to an examiner of the Division of Grazing. The appeal must be filed in the local office of the Division of Grazing within fifteen days following the receipt of the notice. The appeal shall be accompanied by specifications of error setting forth in a clear and concise manner the matters upon which it is based. Any party or parties who would be directly affected by the decision in the appeal may file a request for permission to be heard in the appeal and shall serve the appellant with a copy of such request.

Such a party shall be known and designated as an intervener. Where separate appeals are filed and the issue or issues involved are common to both appeals, the appeals may be heard at the same hearing.

Par. d. Fixing of Place and Date for Hearing before Examiner on Appeal; Notice. Upon the filing of the appeal and specifications of error, the regional grazier will notify the Chief Examiner, naming a place within or near the district at which a hearing will be held. The Chief Examiner will then advise the regional grazier of the date of hearing, which shall be not less than ten days after the date of the filing of the appeal, and the regional grazier thereupon will notify the applicant and all interveners then of record of the time and place of hearing, which will be held by one of such representatives of the Division of Grazing as may have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hearings. Such representative, however, shall be one other than the regional grazier from whose decision the appeal is taken. For the purpose of the hearing, such representative of the Division of Grazing shall be known and designated as an examiner.

Par. e. Authority of Examiner. The examiner is vested with general authority to conduct the hearing in an orderly and judicial manner, including authority to subpoena witnesses and to administer oaths, to call and question witnesses and to make findings of fact and a decision.

Par. f. Conduct of Hearing Before Examiner. The appellant, the regional grazier, and recognized interveners will stipulate as far as possible all material facts and the issue or issues involved. The examiner will state any other issues on which he may wish to have evidence presented and issues which clearly appear to be unnecessary to a proper disposition of the case will be excluded, provided that the party asserting such an issue may state briefly for the record the substance of the proof which otherwise would be offered in support of the issue. The regional grazier, or his representative, will then state the grounds of the decision from which the appeal has been taken, together with such explanation as may be deemed necessary, and may call and examine witnesses on the issues involved. Upon the conclusion of this testimony the appellant shall present his case, following which recognized interveners may present evidence if such a presentation appears to the examiner to be necessary for a proper disposition of the matters in controversy. All oral testimony shall be under oath, and witnesses will be subject to cross-examination by any party. The examiner will himself question any witness whenever it appears necessary. Documentary evidence will be received by the examiner and made a part of the record, if pertinent to any issue, or may be entered by stipulation. Objections to evidence will be ruled upon by the examiner and exceptions duly noted, and such exceptions will be considered upon an appeal from the decision of the examiner. In noting an exception to a ruling sustaining an objection to the admission of evidence, the party affected may insert in the record, as a tender of proof, a summary written statement of the substance of the excluded evidence. The examiner

will summarily stop examination and exclude testimony which is obviously irrelevant and immaterial.

Par. g. Witness Fees. Under the subpoena issued a witness will be entitled to a witness fee of \$1.50 per day, plus \$0.05 per mile for miles actually traveled from his home to the place of hearing and return. Witnesses who attend hearings so far removed from their residences as to prohibit return thereto from day to day are allowed a per diem of \$3.00 for expenses of subsistence for each day of actual attendance and for each day necessarily occupied in traveling to attend hearings and return home. The allowances for witness fees, mileage and subsistence are prescribed by the act of April 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 323), as modified and amended by the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 413), and the act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1331). Under the act of January 31, 1903 (32 Stat. 790), providing for issuance of the subpoena, a witness cannot be compelled to appear outside of his own county, and if he does so appear, can claim mileage in but one county, that is, the county of his residence. Claims for witness fees and mileage will be presented on Form No. 1-327, properly certified by the regional grazier and submitted in the usual way for payment.

Par. h. Findings of Fact and Decision by Examiner; Notice; Submittal to Secretary of the Interior. Within ten days following the conclusion of the hearing the examiner will make findings of fact and render a decision, which shall become a part of the record in any appeal, and a copy of which shall be sent by registered mail to the appellant and all interveners, provided, however, that the examiner may, before promulgating a decision, submit it to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration. Upon approval by the Secretary it shall constitute the decision of the Department, without prejudice to the right of any party affected to be furnished with a copy of the transcript of testimony, as provided in the next paragraph, and to request reconsideration of the decision under the Rules of Practice of the Department.

Par. i. Notice of Appeal; Furnishing Copies of Record. Within ten days after the receipt of the decision of the examiner any party desiring to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior shall file a written notice of his intention to appeal and may request a copy of the transcript of testimony. Copies of the transcript will be furnished to the appellant and to the interveners, at a charge of 5 cents per folio, except that upon a sufficient showing to the examiner, supported by an affidavit, that an appellant or intervener is financially unable to pay such fee, a copy will be furnished him without charge. Notice of appeal and request for a copy of the transcript shall be filed in the office of the Chief Examiner, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Par. j. Decision in Effect Pending Appeal. Pending an appeal to the examiner and determination thereof, the decision of the regional grazier shall be in full force and effect. Pending an appeal from the examiner to the Secretary of the Interior and determination thereof, the decision

of the examiner shall be in full force and effect. Any action taken by the regional grazier pursuant to the examiner's decision shall be subject to modification or revocation by the Secretary upon an appeal from the decision of the examiner.

Par. k. Appeals to the Secretary of the Interior. An appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Secretary of the Interior shall be filed, together with any brief desired in support thereof, within thirty days after date of receipt of the transcript of testimony, or, in the event the transcript of testimony is not requested, such appeal shall be filed within thirty days after receipt of the examiner's decision, in the office of the Chief Examiner, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, Salt Lake City, Utah. The appeal in other respects shall be made in accordance with the Rules of Practice of the Department of the Interior in effect at the time such appeal is taken.

Sec. 10. General Rules of the Range.

Par. a. Acts Prohibited. The following acts are prohibited on the Federal range:

- (1) Grazing livestock upon or driving livestock across the Federal range, including stock driveways, without an appropriate license or permit, whether regular or free-use, or a crossing permit.
- (2) Grazing livestock upon or driving livestock across the Federal range, including stock driveways, in violation of the terms of a license or a permit, either by exceeding the number of livestock permitted, or by allowing livestock to be on the Federal range in an area or at a time different from that designated, or in any other manner.
- (3) Allowing livestock to drift and to graze on Federal range, including stock driveways, without a license or a permit, either regular or free-use.
- (4) Constructing or maintaining any kind of improvements, structures, fences, or enclosures on the Federal range, including stock driveways, without authority of law or a permit.
- (5) Destroying, molesting, disturbing, or injuring property used or acquired for use by the United States in the administration of Federal range, including stock driveways, or improvements constructed or maintained under section 4 of the act.
- (6) Cutting or removing vegetative cover, brush, woodland growth or timber for any purpose, except as authorized by law.

Par. b. Rules of Fair Range Practice. The following rules of fair range practice shall be complied with by all licensees and permittees, both regular and free-use:

- (1) The provisions of statutory law of any State in which grazing districts are located with reference to the number and kind of bulls permitted on land which is Federal range, the branding of livestock, and sanitary requirements, are hereby incorporated as a part of these rules and all licensees and permittees shall comply with the provisions in effect in the State or States in which any part of the grazing district or districts in which their licenses or permits are to be effective are located.
- (2) A crossing permittee shall follow the route prescribed in the crossing permit at an average rate of not less than five miles per day for sheep or goats, and ten miles per day for cattle or horses.

Sec. 11. Procedure for Enforcement of Rules and Regulations.

Par. a. Service of Notice; Report of Violations. Whenever it appears that there has been any willful violation of any provision of the act or of the Federal Range Code, the regional grazer shall cause the alleged violator to be served with a written notice, which shall set forth the act or acts constituting such violation and in which reference shall be made to the provision or provisions of the act or the Federal Range Code alleged to have been violated. Such notice may be served in person or by registered mail and the affidavit of the person making personal service or the registry receipt shall be preserved. Any violation of the act or the Federal Range Code shall be reported immediately to the Division of Investigations, Department of the Interior.

Par. b. Unlawful Grazing on Federal Range; Removal of Livestock; Impoundment; Liability. Whenever the charge consists of unlawfully grazing livestock on the Federal range, the notice served on the alleged violator will order him to remove the livestock or to cause them to be removed immediately or within such reasonable time as may be specified. If the alleged violator fails to comply with the notice the regional grazer shall forthwith issue a written order addressed to any grazer or other person designated by him, directing such person to remove the livestock from the area in which they are unlawfully grazing. Proper care will be exercised in such removal, which will be accomplished in the following manner:

- (1) If the owner of the livestock has a license or permit which is then effective in any area, the number of livestock for which such license or permit has been issued will be removed to such area. Any livestock not covered by the license or permit will be removed either to land controlled by the licensee or permittee or will be impounded, in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (2) If the owner of the livestock has no license or permit then in effect but controls land within or near the district, the livestock will be removed to such land.

- (3) If in emergency the foregoing procedure is impossible or impracticable, or if resort by the United States to the particular local statutory procedure for the exercise of its right as a proprietor is impracticable, ineffective, or will entail delay, or if for any reason whatever the adequate protection of its property requires that the livestock be removed immediately from the Federal range, the regional grazer may order that the livestock be impounded. Written notice of the impoundment will be given to the owner or any other interested person, if known. Such notice will assert a lien in favor of the United States for a certain amount of damages incurred and the reasonable expense of driving, handling and feeding from the time of impoundment. Such notice shall be given also by posting in at least three conspicuous public places within the county in which the livestock were found unlawfully grazing. Upon payment of the amounts claimed the lien will be released and the livestock delivered to the owner or other person showing a right to their possession. In the event that payment of such amounts to discharge the lien is not made, then it shall be foreclosed in accordance with the law of the State in which the livestock have been impounded.

Neither the removal of livestock from unlawful grazing nor the foreclosure of a lien by the United States will relieve the alleged violator of civil liability for damages, except to the extent that its claim may have been satisfied through a foreclosure, and in neither case will the alleged violator be relieved of criminal prosecution.

Par. c. Amicable Settlement of Civil Cases Involving Damage to Government Property. Any offer of settlement for damage to Federal range or to other property of the United States resulting from an alleged violation of any provision of the act or of the Federal Range Code shall be transmitted by the regional grazer, with his recommendation, to the Department for consideration. An offer of settlement will not constitute satisfaction of civil liability for the damage involved until finally accepted by the United States and will in no event relieve the violator of criminal prosecution.

Par. d. Disciplinary Action for Violations. The regional grazer is authorized to reduce or revoke a grazing license or permit or to deny renewal thereof for a clearly established violation of the terms or conditions of the license or permit or for a violation of any of the provisions of the Federal Range Code. Before any license or permit is reduced or revoked, or renewal thereof denied, because of such a violation, however, the regional grazer shall cause the licensee or permittee to be served with a written notice which shall set forth the act or acts constituting the violation and the amount of damage resulting therefrom. Such notice also shall refer to the terms or conditions of the license or permit or to the provision or provi-

sions of the Federal Range Code alleged to have been violated. The notice shall cite the licensee or permittee to appear before an examiner of the Division of Grazing at a designated time and place to show cause why his license or permit should not be reduced or revoked and satisfaction of damages made. The notice may be served in person or by registered mail and the affidavit of the person making personal service or the registry receipt shall be preserved.

The hearing before the examiner upon the order to show cause will be conducted in so far as practicable in the same manner as other hearings before an examiner. The licensee or permittee may appear in his own behalf or by counsel. The evidence shall be confined to the commission of the acts charged and the amount of damage due the United States. If upon the hearing of the order to show cause the violation with which the licensee or permittee is charged is established to the satisfaction of the examiner, he will make a finding of the amount of damages, in writing, and will direct the regional grazier to reduce or revoke the license or the permit, as the facts may warrant, provided that if the licensee or permittee makes an offer of settlement which appears reasonable and satisfactory to the examiner, he will, except in cases of flagrant or repeated violation, withhold such direction and will order the regional grazier to transmit such offer of settlement to the Department for consideration.

Upon the failure of the person served in the notice to appear at the time and place designated in the notice, and in the absence of a good and sufficient showing to the examiner of the reason for his failure to appear, the examiner may direct the regional grazier to reduce or revoke the license or permit, as the violations charged in the notice and the amount of damages alleged may warrant.

No license or permit shall be issued or renewed until payment of any amounts found by the examiner to be due the United States as damages under this section has been offered, and until payment of any amounts due as grazing fees has been made.

The decision of the examiner on any matters in this section shall be final unless an appeal is taken within 15 days to the Director of Grazing, whose decision likewise shall be final unless an appeal is taken within 30 days to the Secretary of the Interior. Pending an appeal and final determination thereof the decision of the examiner or of the Director of Grazing, as the case may be, shall remain in full force and effect. Appeals to either the Director of Grazing or the Secretary of the Interior shall be filed in the office of the Director of Grazing, Washington, D. C.

Sec. 12. District Advisory Boards.

Par. a. Authorization for Establishment; Number of Members; Qualifications. To assist the Director of Grazing in the performance of his duties, the establishment of an advisory board of local stockmen in each grazing district is authorized. The regional grazier will fix the num-

ber of members to be elected to each board in the region and may fix the number to be elected as representatives of each class of stockmen, according to the kind of livestock owned, or the number to be elected from each voting precinct established by him, or both, provided that the free-use applicants or free-use licensees or permittees in each district will be entitled to one representative, who shall be a member of the class represented. All district advisors shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided and, excepting free-use and wild-life representatives, shall be electors qualified to vote at the particular election. If a district is divided into precincts, an advisor representing a precinct shall qualify in the precinct in the same manner as in the district.

Par. b. Elections - Time and Place of Holding; Notice. An election of district advisors will be held in each grazing district within 90 days after the publication in the Federal Register of the order establishing the district, and annually thereafter. The regional grazier may divide the district into voting precincts and will designate a voting place within each district or precinct. Notice of the time and place or places of holding an election will be given by publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the district, by posting in the office of the regional grazier and in the office of each district grazier and by such posting in such other public places as may be necessary to give the matter proper publicity. No election shall be held to be invalid by reason of failure to give any of the foregoing notices unless it shall be made to appear that there was a failure to give substantial notice.

Par. c. Elections - Qualifications of Electors. At the first election after the establishment of a grazing district only qualified applicants for grazing licenses or permits in such district shall be eligible to vote and at any subsequent election any person offering to vote shall be one of the following:

- (1) A regular licensee or permittee;
- (2) A free-use licensee or permittee;
- (3) A nonuse licensee or permittee;
- (4) Anyone having the personal qualifications of an applicant for a grazing license or permit and controlling land or water in any of the three classes of base property, provided that if such an elector has not been the holder of a license or permit for the preceding grazing season, he shall register his name with the representative of the Division of Grazing in charge of the election before voting begins.

An elector may vote in more than one district if so qualified. A minor may vote if otherwise qualified, provided that upon request by his natural or legal guardian his ballot may be cast by the guardian in the name of the minor. The judges at any election will be furnished by the representative of the Division of Grazing in charge with a list of all electors entitled to

vote in the district. No one whose name does not appear on such list shall be allowed to vote, provided that any one claiming to have been wrongfully omitted from the list may have his name placed thereon upon submitting two qualified electors' sworn statements of facts qualifying him as an elector.

Par. d. Elections - Judges; Nominations; Ballots; Registration; Challenges. The representative of the Division of Grazing in charge of an election will choose three qualified electors to act as election judges. The electors present may then place in nomination the names of candidates, but ballots may be cast for any other person qualified to represent a particular class or precinct. Voting shall be only by ballots cast personally by qualified electors and proxies will not be recognized. No elector shall receive a ballot until he has registered by signing opposite his name on the list of persons entitled to vote. Before receiving a ballot any elector may be challenged by any other elector qualified to vote in the district and thereupon the judges, or any of them, may require the elector challenged to answer such questions concerning his qualifications as a voter as may be deemed necessary. Upon his failure or refusal to answer such questions satisfactorily, he shall not be permitted to register or to receive a ballot. Each candidate may designate any qualified elector to remain within the polling places during the casting and counting of votes and the declaration of the results thereof, and such person may act as a challenger. Before any elector shall be permitted to deposit his completed ballot in the ballot box, the judges shall write "Voted" opposite his signature on the registration list.

Par. e. Elections - Method of Voting. Only one ballot may be cast by the holder or holders of any one license or permit, whether regular, free-use or nonuse, or by a qualified elector or electors controlling any one base property. An elector eligible only for a free-use license or permit may cast a ballot for one free-use candidate only and for no other candidate. All other electors, regardless of the precincts in which they may reside or operate, each shall cast one ballot on which shall be written the name or names of the total number of candidates to be elected in the district as representatives of the class of owners of livestock to which the elector belongs, provided that if he belongs to more than one such class he shall vote only for the candidates of the class in which he predominates in numbers of livestock, on the basis of one cow being the equivalent of five sheep. If a certain number are to be elected from each precinct, no ballot shall include the names of more candidates from any one precinct than are to be elected therefrom.

Par. f. Elections - Close of Polls; Results; Ties; Judges' Certificate. Polling places shall remain open on the day of the election from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., or until those present at 5:00 p.m. shall have voted. Upon the closing of the polls the judges shall open the ballot box and count the votes. In case of a tie vote, a choice by lot shall be made by the judges in the presence of the tie candidates or of at least one representative designated by each such candidate

for such purpose. As soon as the ballots have been counted, the judges shall make out a certificate of returns under their hands, stating the number of votes cast, the number of excess, unused or spoiled ballots, and, in both words and figures, the number of votes received by each candidate. The certificate, together with the ballots and the registration list of voters, shall be enclosed and sealed and forthwith delivered to the representative of the Division of Grazing in charge of the election.

Par. g. Appointment by Secretary of the Interior; Oath and Term of Office; Removal; Vacancies. No person elected as a district advisor may assume office until he has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and has taken an oath of office. Persons elected as district advisors at the first election after the organization of a grazing district shall be divided into three classes by lot by the regional grazer. Those in class 1 shall hold office for one year, those in class 2 for two years and those in class 3 for three years, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Thereafter at each election the class whose term has expired shall be elected for a term of three years. The Secretary of the Interior may remove any district advisor from office for failure to discharge his duties or for the good of the service. Upon a vacancy occurring in the office of a district advisor by reason of resignation, removal or otherwise, the board shall recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the name of a person to fill the vacancy and such recommendation, together with that of the regional grazer, shall be transmitted by him to the Secretary for consideration. A person appointed by the Secretary to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next regular election, when a successor shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, if any, of the member causing the vacancy.

Par. h. Meetings; Organization. District advisory boards shall meet at any time and place within the district designated by the regional grazer or his authorized representative. At the first meeting of a board after an election, it shall organize by electing one of its members as chairman and such other officers from its membership as it may deem necessary. Meetings of a district advisory board shall be open to the public except that, with the approval of the representative of the Division of Grazing present, it may meet in executive session in considering applications for the granting of licenses or permits or any other business.

Par. i. Functions and Duties of District Advisors. District advisors may advise or make recommendations on the following matters:

- (1) The carrying capacity of the Federal range in the district.
- (2) Applications, under the Federal Range Code, for grazing licenses or permits, either regular, free-use, or nonuse, provided that no board shall make a recommendation on an application by any of its members. Such an application shall be acted on in the first instance by the regional grazer or district grazer.

- (3) Proper rules for fair range practice.
- (4) Allotment of range by classes of livestock or for community or individual use.
- (5) Seasonal use of the Federal range or any part thereof.
- (6) Applications for the construction or maintenance of improvements on the Federal range under section 4 of the act.
- (7) Any recommendations made by local associations of stockmen in the district.
- (8) Any other matters on which their opinion may be requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 13. Local Associations of Stockmen.

Par. a. Organization. Qualified applicants for grazing licenses or permits in any grazing district may organize a local association, or several associations, according to classes of livestock, or by community of interest or otherwise.

Par. b. Articles of Incorporation, Constitutions and Bylaws. Such associations shall be organized as corporations "not-for-profit", if permissible under the laws of the State in which the grazing district, or the greater part thereof, is situated; otherwise, they may be organized as co-operative unincorporated associations. In either case the articles of incorporation, the charters, or the constitutions of such associations, together with the bylaws, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior before the organization of the association shall be recognized by the Department of the Interior.

Par. c. Powers. Such local associations should be authorized to exercise the following powers:

- (1) To lease, or otherwise acquire the control of State, county, privately owned, tax-default, or other lands within or near a district.
- (2) To make contributions in cash, property, material or labor, toward the administration, protection and improvement of the Federal range lying within the district.
- (3) To construct and maintain fences, wells, reservoirs and other improvements necessary to the care and management of the livestock grazed in the district, if and when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (4) To act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the Federal range lying within the district. All recommendations made by the association to the Secretary shall be subject to the provisions of the Federal Range Code

and shall include the right of a hearing before an examiner of the Division of Grazing on necessity and propriety of any action recommended and an appeal to the Secretary from the examiner's findings of fact and decision.

- (5) To recommend the amount, manner of apportionment, time and method of collection of assessments for strictly association purposes, as well as for the public purposes contemplated by the act.
- (6) To enter into co-operative agreements with the Secretary of the Interior for any of the foregoing purposes or for any other purpose authorized by the act.

Par. d. Co-operative Agreements for Use of Lands; Obligation of All Licensees and Permittees to Share Cost. Whenever the carrying capacity of Federal range is increased by reason of the acquisition of control of any lands by the Division of Grazing through a co-operative agreement with a local association, any licensee or permittee benefiting thereby, whether a member of the association or not, shall pay to the association his proportionate share of the cost of the association lands, based on the number of livestock by which his license or permit is increased by reason of the administration of the association lands by the Division of Grazing, plus any authorized association assessments for other expenses. The regional grazer is authorized to refuse to issue a license or permit to any applicant or to cancel or refuse to renew the license or permit of any licensee or permittee to graze on any lands covered by such an agreement, whether public or association lands, and whether or not such applicant, licensee or permittee is a member of the association, if he fails or refuses to pay to the association any of the foregoing charges.

Sec. 14. Construction and Maintenance of Improvements on the Federal Range.

Par. a. Statutory Authorization. Section 4 of the act provides:

"Fences, wells, reservoirs, and other improvements necessary to the care and management of the permitted livestock may be constructed on the public lands within such grazing districts under permit issued by the authority of the Secretary, or under such co-operative arrangement as the Secretary may approve. Permittees shall be required by the Secretary of the Interior to comply with the provisions of law of the State within which the grazing district is located with respect to the cost and maintenance of partition fences. No permit shall be issued which shall entitle the permittee to the use of such improvements constructed and owned by a prior occupant until the applicant has paid to such prior occupant the reasonable value of such improvements to be determined under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. The decision of the Secretary in such cases is to be final and conclusive."

Par. b. Applicants for Permits and Co-operative Agreements; Qualifications. An applicant for a permit or for a co-operative agreement or an arrangement to construct and maintain improvements of the character described in section 4 of the act, or to use and maintain improvements of such character constructed and owned by a prior occupant, on the Federal range, if an individual, must be a citizen of the United States or must have declared his intention to become such. If an association, its members must possess like qualifications, and if either an association or a corporation, it must be authorized to do business in the State in which the lands upon which the improvements to be erected are situated.

Par. c. Applications; Form and Contents; Filing. Applications for such permits, co-operative agreements or arrangements shall set forth the location of such improvements by legal subdivision of the public land survey, the necessity, use, cost and description of such improvements, item by item, shall designate the time and manner of their construction, the period of use, the method of operation, protection, repair, removal or other disposition, and shall include any other pertinent information. If an application concerns the use and maintenance of improvements constructed and owned by a prior occupant under permit issued by the authority of the Secretary, it shall include also an itemized showing of their reasonable value at the time of filing the application and either evidence that the applicant has paid this amount to the prior occupant and has obtained title to the improvements free of all encumbrances, or a clear and concise explanation of the reasons for a lack of such agreement between the applicant and the prior occupant. When necessary properly to explain the improvements and matters connected therewith, the application shall be accompanied by a sketch of the improvements with specifications and a map showing their location in the grazing district. All applications shall be made on forms provided by the Division of Grazing, with such modifications as may be necessary, and shall be filed in triplicate with the regional grazier, who will submit them to the advisory board for consideration and recommendation.

Par. d. Applications for Construction of Improvements; Consideration; Appeals. When an application concerning the construction of improvements entailing a cost of three hundred dollars or less in labor and material is filed, the regional grazier shall, after the recommendation of the advisory board, act on the application and such action shall be final unless the applicant appeals to the Director of Grazing within 15 days following receipt of notice. If the improvement entails a cost in excess of three hundred dollars in labor and materials, the regional grazier immediately will submit it, together with his own recommendation and that of the advisory board, to the Director of Grazing for action. The decision of the Director of Grazing on any such application, irrespective of the cost involved, shall be final unless the applicant appeals to the Secretary of the Interior within 30 days. In the latter event, the decision of the Secretary shall be final.

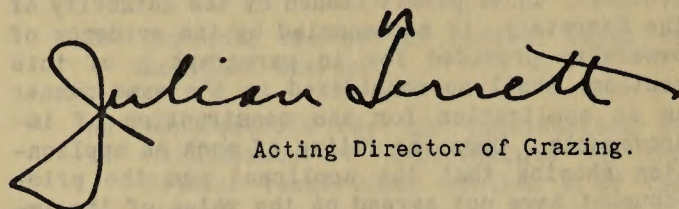
Par. e. Applications for Use of Improvements Owned by Prior Occupant; Procedure upon Failure to Agree. An application to use and maintain improvements constructed and owned by a prior occupant, under permit issued by the authority of the Secretary, if accompanied by the evidence of ownership provided for in paragraph c of this section, shall be considered in the same manner as an application for the construction of improvements. Upon the filing of such an application showing that the applicant and the prior occupant have not agreed on the value of the improvements, the regional grazier will immediately, at the applicant's expense, cause the prior occupant to be served either personally or by registered mail with a notice of the filing of the application, together with copies of the application and any accompanying papers and an order to show cause within thirty days why the improvements should not be determined to be of the value alleged by the applicant. Upon such a showing or, if the prior occupant applies within thirty days from the date of service for a hearing, in the light of such evidence as the applicant and the prior occupant may desire to present in such hearing, the regional grazier will determine the present reasonable value of the improvements. Such determination shall be final unless an appeal is taken within 15 days to the Director of Grazing, whose decision in the matter likewise shall be final unless an appeal is taken within 30 days to the Secretary of the Interior. In the latter event, the decision of the Secretary shall be final. Upon the failure of the prior occupant to show cause or to apply within 30 days for a hearing, the reasonable value of the improvements will be determined by the regional grazier, provided that in the event of such default by the prior occupant the value determined shall not be less than the amount alleged by the applicant in his application and the decision of the regional grazier in such cases shall be final. In any case when a decision has become final, payment by the applicant to the prior occupant of the amount determined and a showing that the improvements are free of all encumbrances shall be a condition precedent to favorable action on the application.

Par. f. Approval of Application. Upon the approval of an application concerning the construction or use and maintenance of any improvements on the Federal range by the issuance of a permit or the approval of a co-operative agreement or other arrangement, the applicant may construct the improvements or use the improvements constructed and owned by the prior occupant, as the case may be.

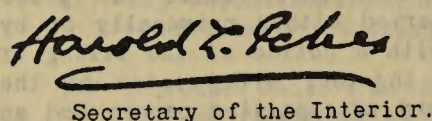
Sec. 15. Special Rules for Grazing Districts. Whenever it appears to a regional grazier that local conditions in any district in his region make necessary the application of a special rule on any of the matters in this code in order better to achieve an administration consistent with the purposes of the act, he may recommend such a rule, supported by a factual showing of its necessity, to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

Sec. 16. Penal Provision. By section 2 of the act any willful violation of the provisions

of the act or of the rules and regulations thereunder (the Federal Range Code), after actual notice thereof, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.


Acting Director of Grazing.

Approved: August 31, 1938.


Secretary of the Interior.

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Sec. 15. Special Rules for Grazing Districts.

Sec. 16. Penal Provision.

Under date of March 4, 1938, Assistant Secretary Chapman approved a co-operative agreement between the Department of the Interior and the State of Wyoming whereby certain lands situated within the State of Wyoming which have been segregated or are segregated in applications for reservation pursuant to the act of

! HIGH LIGHTS !

Plans are being rushed to completion for the early issuance of long-term grazing permits on 1,142,980 acres of Federal range land in Moffat and Routt counties, Colorado, under the program to promote conservation of natural resources and insure stabilization of the Nation's livestock industry. First of the 50 Federal grazing districts to be transferred from a temporary license to a long-tenure, grazing-permit basis, the area, designated as Colorado Grazing District No. 6 is slated to provide annual feeding facilities on the Federal range for about 124,000 sheep, cattle, and horses during a 7-month grazing period. Preliminary reports indicate that about 219 applicants for grazing privileges in the District will be granted 10-year permits under the plan, in place of the temporary 1-year licenses issued by the Division of Grazing, pending final determination of administrative details. This has crystallized the efforts of more than a year in an endeavor to harmonize the use of the range with the use of private lands owned and controlled by qualified applicants and is the final step in that district toward the conversion of the temporary-license system to the term-permit basis, a restabilizing effect contemplated by the Taylor Grazing Act.

On August 1, the Assistant Secretary affirmed the action of the General Land Office in rejecting the application of Jesse M. Hartman, Santa Fe 047236, for classification under section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act. The rejection had been based on the report of this Division classifying the land as more valuable for grazing purposes than for agricultural purposes. The action of the Department on this case clarified a situation which has become acute in New Mexico Grazing District No. 2 in that approximately 100 families from other States had moved to this locality and begun plowing up public lands within grazing allotments in violation of the law and the regulations. The action goes further in directing this Division to take such legal steps as may be necessary to restrain further use and occupancy of the land for agricultural purposes by the applicant or others and restore its use to those who have been granted grazing privileges thereon under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Under date of March 4, 1938, Assistant Secretary Chapman approved a co-operative agreement between the Department of the Interior and the State of Wyoming whereby Carey Act lands situated within the State of Wyoming which have been segregated or are embraced in applications for resegregation pursuant to the act of

August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 422) to aid the State in the reclamation of desert lands therein and the settlement, cultivation, and sale thereof, are placed under the temporary administration of the Division of Grazing until such time as the lands are sold to actual settlers or revert to the United States by expiration or cancellation of the segregations named in the agreement.

Division Order No. 13 was approved by the Secretary on March 22 consolidating Region No. 1, western Utah, and Region No. 2, eastern Utah, to be known as Region No. 2. Chesley P. Seely was assigned as regional grazer for the new region.

Administrative jurisdiction of Wyoming Grazing District No. 1 was transferred from Region No. 6 with headquarters at Billings, Montana, to Region No. 10 with headquarters at Rawlins, Wyoming, effective July 1.

A form of co-operative agreement to be used in the State of Oregon was approved by the Assistant Secretary on March 14. The purpose of this agreement is to provide for the protection, administration, regulation, and improvement of the public lands subject thereto, and to bring about a better co-ordination of the use of the said public lands and the State, County, tax-default, and privately owned grazing lands subject to the agreement.

The Interdepartmental Committee to study the social and economic phases of the Rio Grande Valley began to function early in 1937. Three bureaus of the Department of the Interior and three bureaus of the Department of Agriculture were represented as follows:

Department of the Interior

Walter V. Woehlke, Chairman,
Office of Indian Affairs.

A. D. Ryan,
Division of Grazing.

Antoinette Funk,
General Land Office.

Department of Agriculture

John A. Adams,
Forest Service.

M. K. Kelso,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The study conducted by this committee explored every angle of the land and resource problems with particular reference to the rehabilitation of sustenance for the population consisting primarily of Spanish-Americans and Indians who have found themselves unable to compete with increasingly adverse land-use conditions and the modern trends of commercial agriculture and labor.

The final report of the committee with definite recommendations, including one to the effect that the two Departments should foster a permanent board, has been submitted.

On April 14, 1938, Mr. A. D. Ryan, Deputy Director, Division of Grazing, was appointed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior to serve as the representative of the Division of Grazing on a permanent Interdepartmental Rio Grande Board.

Surveying parties were organized and field work on the range surveys resumed on April 15 on the Elko County range-survey project, Nevada Grazing District No. 1. The purpose of the project is to obtain and compile basic information to be used in the issuance of term permits in that district.

At the suggestion of the Division of Grazing, the Utah State Land Board invited representatives of the Washington office of the General Land Office and the Deputy Director of the Division of Grazing to confer at Salt Lake City on July 12 with the view of devising ways and means of establishing a policy that would effectuate conservation and simplify management of State-owned grazing lands that remain undisposed of by lease or by sale contract. The conference developed progressive steps toward the solution of this problem.

On July 16, Secretary Ickes signed the order designating 6,000,000 acres of public domain land in Maricopa and Yuma Counties as Arizona Grazing District No. 3.

Combined with Districts 1, 2, and 4, already established, creation of the new district brings the total of Federal range area in the State to include 9,500,000 acres out of the 13,000,000 acres of public land in Arizona. Classification of the tract as Federal grazing territory also increases to 50 the number of districts created under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, and brings nearly 120,000,000 acres of public land in the West and Southwest under the supervision of the Division of Grazing.

Protection for the rapidly disappearing specimens of desert bighorn or mountain sheep which inhabit the region, is contemplated as a part of the general administrative program in the new Arizona district.

STATE DISPOSITION OF MONEYS RECEIVED
UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides that:

"* * * 50 per centum of the moneys received under this Act during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the grazing districts or the lands producing such moneys are situated, to be expended as the State Legislature of such State may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts or the lands producing such moneys are situated: Provided, That if any grazing district or any leased tract is in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said district or leased tract shall be proportional to its area in said district or leased tract."

The legislatures of all ten States where grazing districts are located have provided by law that the 50 per cent of such fees received by the State shall be expended in range improvements and related matters for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts producing such money are situated. A summary of these laws is as follows:

Distribution by States of Moneys Received by Them
Under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act

ARIZONA--1937 Session Laws, 13th Legis., Reg. Sess., C. 11, S. B. No. 28, pp. 23-26, approved February 25, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvements and the maintenance thereof, predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed extermination, or for the purchase or rental of facilities or lands within such county which will benefit such grazing district or the part thereof within said county."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the board of district advisors, signed by the chairman and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof and the regional grazier in administrative charge of said district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond.

CALIFORNIA--1935 Stat., Reg. Sess., C. 640, pp. 1788-1789, approved July 15, 1935. 1937 Stat., Reg. Sess., C. 807, approved July 1, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: 1935 law--"For range improvements and for control of predators" within the counties, and cities and counties.

1937 law--"For range improvements and the maintenance thereof; predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed extermination, or for the purchase or rental of facilities or lands within such county which will benefit such grazing district or the part thereof within said county."

Disbursing authority: 1935 law--County authorities in the counties where grazing districts are situated.

1937 law--Warrant of the grazing district signed by the chairman of the board of district advisors of such grazing district, and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof, and the regional grazier in administrative charge of said district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond--1937 law.

COLORADO--1937 Session Laws, C. 162, S. B. No. 401, pp. 615-617, approved April 27, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For such purposes as may be directed by the board of district advisors of such grazing district, including range improvements and maintenance, predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed extermination, the purchase or rental of land and water rights, or for the general welfare of livestock grazing within the district, or for any similar purpose."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the grazing district, signed by the chairman or vice-chairman of the board of district advisors of such grazing district and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof and the regional grazer in administrative charge of said grazing district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond.

IDAHO--1937 Session Laws, 24th Sess., C. 28, H. B. No. 54, pp. 39-40, approved February 10, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvements and maintenance, predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed extermination, or for any similar purpose."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the grazing district, signed by the chairman of the board of district advisors of such grazing district and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof and the regional grazer in administrative charge of said grazing district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond.

MONTANA--1937 Laws, 25th Legis. Assembly, Reg. Sess., C. 55, pp. 95-96, approved February 25, 1937, H. B. No. 126.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvements, such as fences, reservoirs, wells, and for such other range improvements situated within the county or counties and district as the district advisory board may approve."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the district advisory board, signed by the chairman and the secretary thereof.

Custodian of money: County treasurer.

NEVADA--1935 Stat. 37th Sess., C. 88, Assembly Bill No. 278, pp. 193-194, approved March 27, 1935.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvements and related matters" within the county or counties.

Disbursing authority: District advisory board.

Custodian of money: District advisory board.

NEW MEXICO--1937 Sess. Laws, 13th State Legis., 1937, C. 38, H. B. No. 26, pp. 102-103, approved February 27, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For the construction of range improvements and the maintenance thereof; predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed extermination, or for the purchase or rental of facilities or lands within such county or for purposes for the betterment of the grazing district or the part thereof within said county."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the grazing district, signed by the chairman of the board of district advisors of such grazing district, and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof and the regional grazier in administrative charge of said district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond.

OREGON--1935 Laws, C. 120, H. B. No. 90, p. 175, approved February 28, 1935.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For the benefit of the county in which the grazing district * * * is situated, * * * in the improvement of the grazing district contributing such fund."

Disbursing authority: County court.

Custodian of money: County treasurer.

UTAH--1937 Laws, 22d Legis., Reg. Sess., C. 153, S. B. No. 17, p. 265, approved February 9, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvement and maintenance, the control of predatory animals, the control of rodents and pests, the control and extermination of poisonous and noxious weeds, the purchase or

rental of lands which will benefit such grazing districts, and/or for the general livestock grazing welfare of the grazing district."

Disbursing authority: District advisory board.

Custodian of money: Treasurer of district advisory board, under bond.

WYOMING--1937 Sess. Laws, C. 57, Original Sen. File No. 4, pp. 74-75, approved February 18, 1937.

Purpose for which money may be used: "For range improvements and the maintenance thereof; predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous noxious weed extermination, or for the purchase or rental of facilities or lands within such county which will benefit such grazing district or the part thereof within said county."

Disbursing authority: Warrant of the grazing district, signed by the chairman of the board of district advisors of such grazing district and countersigned by the vice-chairman thereof, and the regional grazier in administrative charge of said district.

Custodian of money: County treasurer, under bond.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The consolidation of CCC and the regular work of the Division of Grazing was effected in the field on June 15. The consolidation was finally made possible by the equipment of the regional offices with sufficient administrative personnel to assume the direct responsibility for activities and accomplishments of the CCC range-improvement program.

The three regional accounting offices and drafting offices were retained at Salt Lake City, Utah; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Reno, Nevada. The CCC camps and personnel attached to the range-improvement work were placed under the direct supervision of each regional grazier in his respective territory. This consolidation has already demonstrated its value in promoting efficiency of administration, supervision, and planning of the work program, and has proven to be a valuable step in further decentralizing the CCC unit.

The headquarters staff headed by A. D. Molohon, Chief of Range Improvements, is maintained at Salt Lake City to correlate and coordinate all regular and CCC field operations under the range-

improvement program looking toward the successful completion and maintenance of worthy projects.

Funds made available for range improvements under sections 10 and 11 of the Taylor Grazing Act are expended with the greatest possible benefit due to this consolidation because the range-improvement activities are thus dovetailed and, by use of coordinated planning, a large proportion of the money made available under these sections is usable for the purchase of equipment and supplies to be used directly in the districts in which the grazing fees are paid.

Four years ago when the Taylor Grazing Act became a law there were practically no range developments on public domain which had taken place under Federal activities with the exception of widely scattered public water reserves which had been withdrawn for the benefit of the public under earlier laws and executive orders.

It is gratifying to appraise the enormous amount of range-improvement work which has been completed under the range-improvement program of the Division of Grazing CCC in the three years it has been in operation. Grazing districts embrace mainly the arid, unwatered lands of the West and the outstanding need for range improvements is the development of water on the ranges and the opening of trails and roads which would make accessible, both to administration and proper use, lands within grazing districts that were formerly inaccessible or only partially usable to the normal operations of the livestock business. This has had the effect of distributing the use of the range with the result that new areas have been made available for grazing, thus relieving the concentration of livestock in the vicinity of the natural water holes.

The Grazing Bulletin will endeavor in each issue to tell the history of outstanding range improvements in various parts of the public domain by selecting at least one of the projects of merit. Owing to the inestimable value the Wolf Hole Truck Trail contributed to the livestock industry during the severe winter of 1936-37, that project is described briefly in this issue.

Wolf Hole Truck Trail

The section of the Arizona Strip served by the Wolf Hole Truck Trail is bounded on the east by the Hurricane Fault ranging in height from 800 to 1400 feet above the valley and extending from the State line south 65 miles to Mt. Trumbull. The Fault is insurmountable by wheeled vehicles. On the south, the country is cut off by the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River, and on the west by almost uninhabited mountain country in Nevada. On the north, it is

cut off somewhat by ledges dropping down into the low country of the Virgin Valley. This north direction, however, has been the route of inlet and outlet for the livestock during the past 75 years.

When Camp DG-45 was established at St. George, Utah, the first project requested by the stockmen was an adequate road from the State line 10 miles south of St. George, up over the ledges to Wolf Hole 20 miles farther south.

Work was begun on the Wolf Hole Truck Trail about the middle of November 1935 by 3 foremen and approximately 175 CCC enrollees equipped with picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows. After a month, sufficient teams were hired to put eight fresnoes and a plow on the job. In January, a caterpillar, bulldozer, and grader were put into use. Later when rock work was encountered, the compressor was put to work.

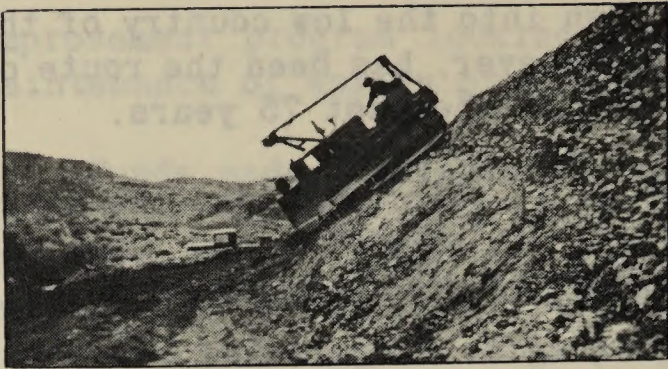
The first eight miles of this road were routed through uncharted territory because of excessive drainage on the old route. Thereafter, the old route was followed. At the request of the stockmen and after a thorough study of traffic requirements, it was decided to make the trail 18 feet instead of 14 feet wide.

By using 33,619 man-days labor at a total cost of \$23,110.89, the trail was completed October 31, 1937, but, in the meantime, it was effective in the saving of thousands of sheep from starvation during the severe winter of 1936-37.

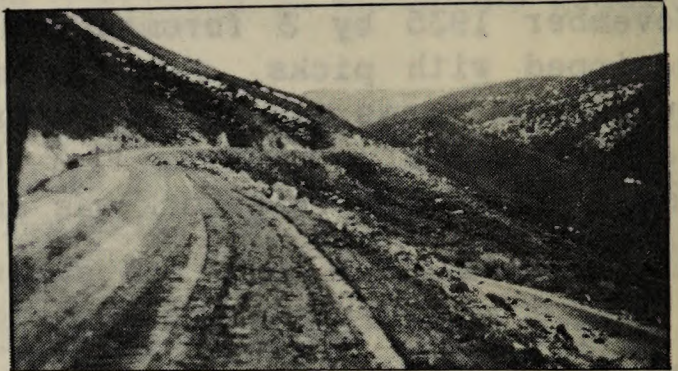
The following photographs furnished by Camp Superintendent Dan M. Thompson show several steps in the construction of the Wolf Hole Truck Trail:



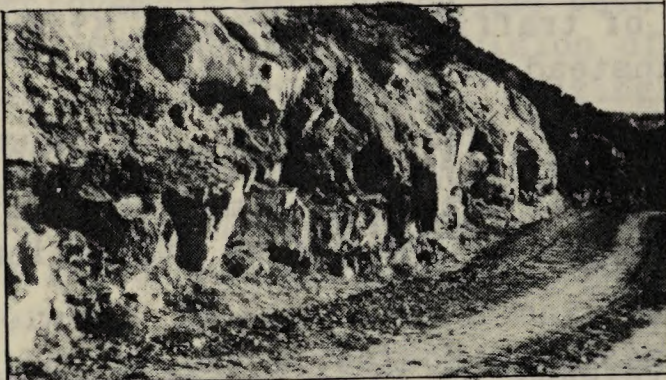
The old trail



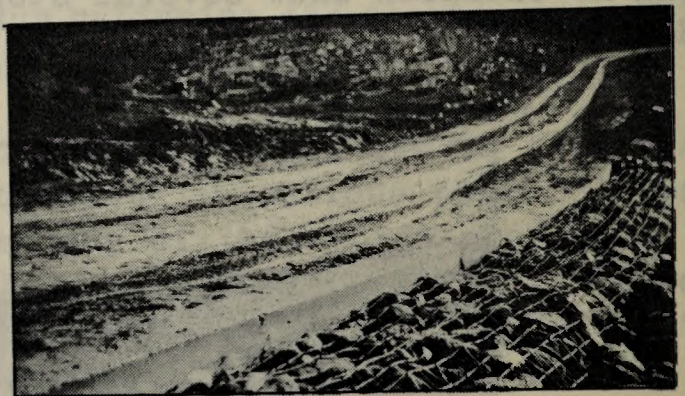
Sloping with a caterpillar and bulldozer



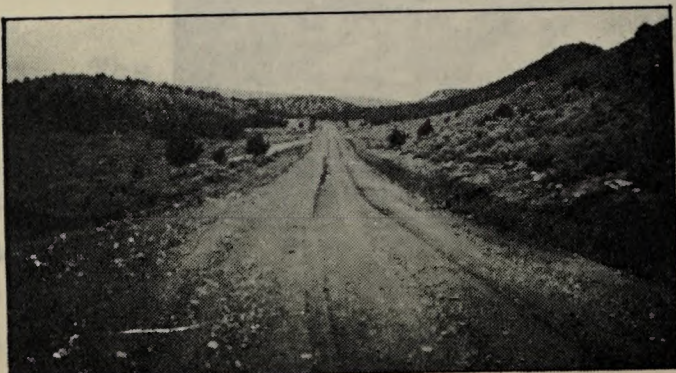
Dugway on the trail



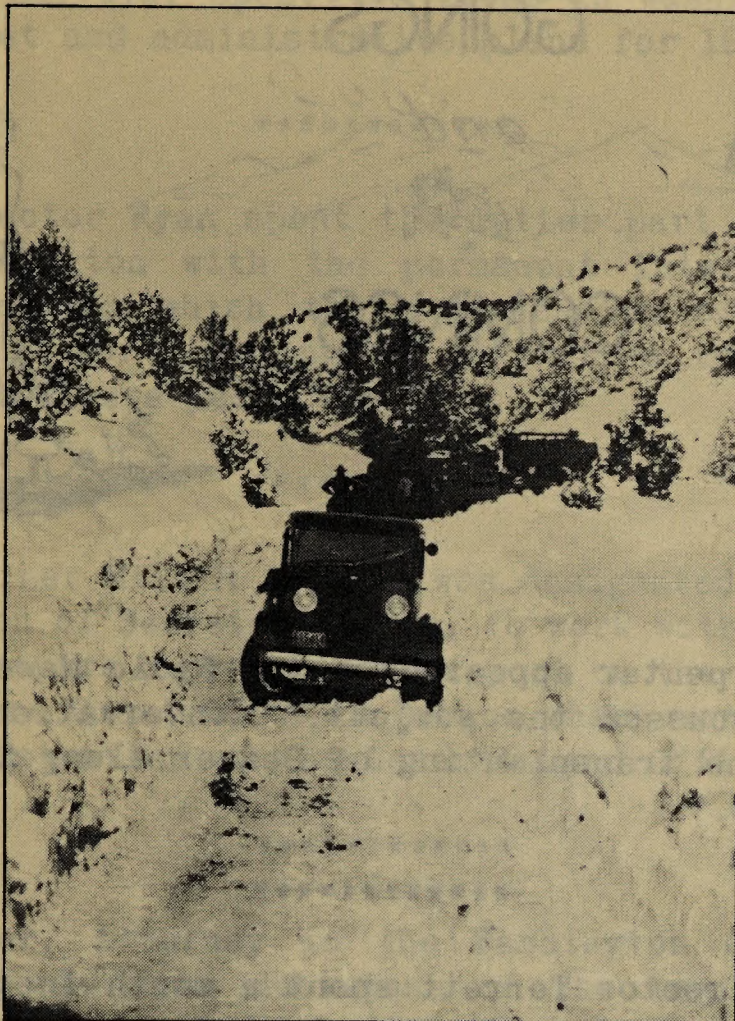
Rock dugway on the truck trail



Concrete dip wall and rock apron



The new road



Road over which feed was hauled to
starving livestock.

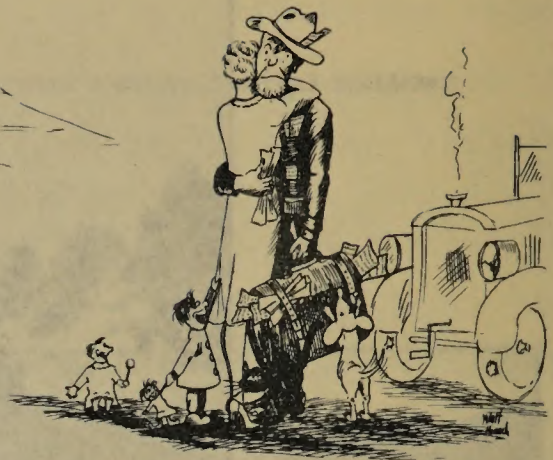
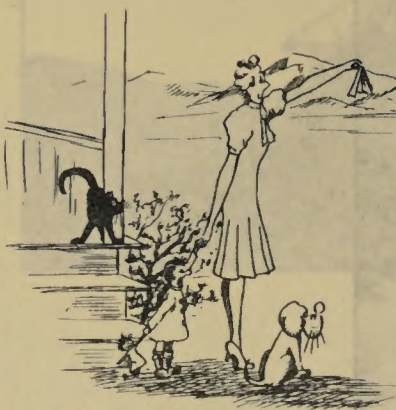


This indicates the necessity of access
to livestock on the winter ranges when
unusual snow storms occur.

GOINGS

and

COMINGS



Director Carpenter appeared on the Radio Newsreel Program on June 19, and discussed the subject, "Conservation of the Public Domain through the transplanting of Beaver along Small Streams in Grazing Districts."

Assistant Director Terrett spent a month in the field during March and April where he met with the advisory boards of several States and discussed objectives of the Division of Grazing and the Federal Range Code. While in Salt Lake City, he addressed the annual convention of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. His topic was "Developments in the Taylor Grazing Act Administration."

A. D. Molohon, Chief of Range Improvements, delivered a series of ten 1-hour lectures on the administration of grazing districts and range surveys under the Taylor Grazing Act at the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, April 11-16.

J. Q. Peterson, of the Washington Office, appeared before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Conservation of Wildlife Resources and presented a summary of the activities of the Division of Grazing in the furtherance of wildlife resources in grazing districts. The Select Committee submits periodical reports and recommendations to the House after thorough study of the wildlife resources and its problems.

G. M. Kerr, Chief of Range Operations, and E. R. Greenslet, Chief of Range Surveys, spent two weeks in Washington during May working on budget and administrative plans for 1939.

Deputy Director Ryan spent the latter part of April in conference at Washington with the permanent Interdepartmental Rio Grande Board, during which the organization of that board and preliminary plans for carrying on activities recommended by the original committee were perfected.

Range Examiner Milo H. Deming was designated by the Director, at the suggestion of Secretary Ickes, to work with the Oregon State Committee and prepare a preliminary report on the classification of O and C Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon which were recently placed under the administration of the General Land Office.

S. H. Moyer, Attorney in the Washington Office, conducted hearings on appeals from decisions of the regional graziers in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, in the absence of J. H. Leech, Examiner, who was assigned to the Washington Office on temporary detail during the summer.

A. D. Molohon, Chief of Range Improvements, and C. C. Heltman, Jr., Supervisor, CCC, conducted a series of conferences in the field during the spring for the purpose of acquainting CCC and administrative personnel with details and plans under the consolidation of range-improvement activities.

G. M. Kerr, Chief of Range Operations, and E. R. Greenleaf, Chief of Range Survey, spent two weeks in Washington during May working on budget and administrative matters for 1939.

Deputy Director Ryan spent the latter part of April in conference at Washington with the permanent interdepartmental Rio Grande Board, during which the organization of that board and preliminary plans for carrying on activities recommended by the original board were perfected.

Range Examiner Milo H. Daming was designated by the Director, at the suggestion of Secretary Jones, to work with the Oregon State Game and Fish Commission and prepare a preliminary report on the classification of Oregon Game Lands in Oregon, which were previously placed under the administration of the General Land Office. Daming also

S. H. Moyer, Attorney in the Washington Office, conducted negotiations with the Washington Game and Fish Commission in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, with the assistance of A. H. Johnson, who was assigned to the Washington Office as temporary detail during the summer. This work was completed in June. Moyer also has been called into the field to conduct "hotchkiss" and "prize" hunting in the "wilderness" area.

A. D. Melton, Chief of Range Improvements, and C. C. Helman, Jr., Supervisor, CCR, conducted a series of conferences in the field during the spring for the purpose of coordinating CCR and administrative personnel with the details and plans under the coordination of range-improvement activities. Moyer and Helman also have been called into the field, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah.

The range-improvement activities were continued during the summer. The work was completed in June. Moyer and Helman also have been called into the field to conduct "hotchkiss" and "prize" hunting in the "wilderness" area.

